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BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
12400 Wilshire Boulevard
Seventh Floor
Los Angeles, CA   90025-1030

| EXAMINER |
|---|
| CAMPBELL, JOSHUA D |

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DATE MAILED: 12/31/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

*-- Th MAILING DATE of this communication app ars on the cov r sh et with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _23 May 2000_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.          2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-29_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-29_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _23 May 2000_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application)
since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet.
37 CFR 1.78.

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific
reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

**Attachment(s)**

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _4_.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: .

## DETAILED ACTION

1.      This action is responsive to communications: Application filed on 05/23/2000 and

IDS filed on 12/07/2000.

2.      Claims 1-29 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 8, 15, 22, and 28 are

independent claims.

### Double Patenting

3.      A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its
support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or
discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis
added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to
identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re
Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164
USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

        A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by
canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in
scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection
based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

4.      Applicant is advised that should claim 17 be found allowable, claim 21 will be

objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two

claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both

cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing

one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim.

See MPEP § 706.03(k).

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5.      The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6.      Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite

for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention.  The phrase "may already exist" provides indefinite meaning in

the claim.

The office interprets the claim based upon the broadest possible limitation of the

phrase "may already exist" for the purpose of further examination.

Proper correction is required.


## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7.      The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless —
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public
> use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United
> States.

**Claims 8-9, 13, 15-18, 20-23, and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as**

**being anticipated by Collins et al. (US Patent Number 5,781,714, issued on July**

**14, 1998).**

8.      **Regarding independent claims 8 and 15,**

- receiving one or more requests on an intermediate network device from an electronic device requesting one or more glyph subsets needed to display modified electronic content;

  o Collins et al. discloses a method in which a server receives requests for portable fonts (subsets) that are needed to display the web page (electronic content) (column 40, lines 15-29 of Collins et al.).

- wherein the one or more requests are generated by the electronic device as a result of one or more directives inserted into the modified electronic content by the intermediate network device; wherein the one or more directives identifies a glyph sub-set including a set of glyphs identified in the modified electronic content and an encoding scheme used to encode the set of glyphs;

  o Collins et al. discloses a method in which the requests are generated by a client computer based upon HTML tags inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, column 31, lines 31-57, and column 40, lines 15-29 of Collins et al.).

- obtaining the one or more glyph sub-sets; and sending the one or more glyph sub-sets to the electronic device to allow the electronic device to display glyphs in the modified electronic content;

- o Collins et al. discloses a method that once the portable fonts are obtained they are sent to the client computer and used to display the current HTML file (column 40, lines 15-32 of Collins et al.).

9. **Regarding dependent claims 9 and 16,**

- computer readable medium having stored therein instructions for causing a central processing unit for executing the method;

   - o Collins et al. discloses a method in which the computers used have the ability to process the program instructions stored in memory devices for this method (column 8, line 62-column 9, line 3 of Collins et al.).

10. **Regarding dependent claims 13 and 18,**

- receiving one or more requests for modified electronic content including one or more directives written in a mark-up language including Standard Generalized Markup Language, Hyper Text Markup Language, Compact Hyper Text Markup Language, eXtensible Markup Language, Handheld Device Markup Language, Voice Extensible Markup Language, or Wireless Markup Language;

   - o Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML tags inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. also discloses that when a user requests a URL the

modified version of the web page is the file that is sent to them (column

38, line 53-column 39, line 4 of Collins et al.).

11.    **Regarding dependent claims 17 and 21,**

–   electronic device includes personal computers, wireless telephones, personal

digital assistants, hand-held computers, set-top boxes or network appliances;

   o  Collins et al. discloses a method in which the computers used are

      personal computers and have the ability to process the program

      instructions stored in memory devices for this method (column 8, line 62-

      column 9, line 3 of Collins et al.).

12.    **Regarding dependent claim 20,**

–   identifying one or more directives as Hyper Text Markup Language META tags in

a Hyper Text Markup Language header associated with the modified electronic

content;

   o  Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable font tags are identified

      in the modified HTML document (column 39, line 53-column 40, line 5 of

      Collins et al.).

13.    **Regarding independent claim 22,**

–   reading electronic content from local storage on an electronic device, wherein the

electronic content includes one or more directives, wherein a directive identifies a

glyph sub-set including a set of glyphs identified in the electronic content and an

encoding scheme used to encode the set of glyphs;

- o Collins et al. discloses a method in which a HTML page can be loaded

  from local storage that contains HTML tags that point to files containing

  font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with

  the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column

  29 lines 41-55, column 31, lines 31-57, and column 38, lines 36-42 of

  Collins et al.).

- processing the electronic content on the electronic device, thereby identifying the

  one or more directives;

  - o Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable font tags (directives)

    are identified in the modified HTML document (column 39, line 53-column

    40, line 5 of Collins et al.).

- determining from the one or more: directives whether a desired glyph sub-set can

  be obtained from local storage on the electronic device, and if not, sending

  requests to an intermediate network device to obtain glyph sub-sets that can not

  be obtained from local storage on the electronic device;

  - o Collins et al. discloses a method in which the browser on the client

    computer determines whether or not the portable font is in cache (local

    storage) on the client computer. If it is the HTML document is displayed

    based on the portable font obtained from local cache otherwise a request

    is made to the server to obtain that portable font (column 31, lines 3-20 of

    Collins et al.).

- receiving the glyph sub-sets that can not be obtained from local storage from the intermediate network device on the electronic device; and displaying the electronic content on the electronic device using the glyph sub-sets obtained from the intermediate network device;

  o Collins et al. discloses a method that once the portable fonts are obtained by the server device they are sent to the client computer and used to display the current HTML file (column 40, lines 15-32 of Collins et al.).

14.    **Regarding dependent claims 23 and 25-26,** the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 9, 14, and 17. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claims 9, 14, and 17.

15.    **Regarding dependent claim 27,**

- determining from the one or more directives whether a desired glyph sub-set can be obtained from local storage on the electronic device, and if so, displaying the electronic content on the electronic device using the one or more glyph sub-sets obtained from local storage;

  o Collins et al. discloses a method in which the browser on the client computer determines whether or not the portable font is in cache (local storage) on the client computer. If it is the HTML document is displayed based on the portable font obtained from local cache otherwise a request is made to the server to obtain that portable font (column 31, lines 3-20 of Collins et al.).

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

16. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

17. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

**Claims 1-7 and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Simon et al. (US Patent Number 6,065,008, filed on October 1, 1997) in view of Collins et al. (US Patent Number 5,781,714, issued on July 14, 1998).**

18. **Regarding independent claim 1,**

   − receiving a first request on an intermediate network device from an electronic device for electronic content including a plurality characters in one or more desired languages; obtaining the requested electronic content on the intermediate network device from a computer network;

o Simon et al. discloses a method in which a web page (electronic content) is downloaded from the Internet (computer network), which entails a request from a computer to a network device (column 1, lines 36-46 of Simon et al.).

– scanning the electronic content to identify one or more sets of glyphs in the electronic content used for the plurality of characters in the one or more desired languages; creating one or more glyph sub-sets for the one or more identified sets of glyphs, wherein the one or more glyph sub-sets include only glyphs identified in the requested electronic content;

o Simon et al. discloses a method in which the web page is scanned by a subsetting module to provide just enough of the rules and glyph information necessary to view the web page which includes fonts (which may include different languages i.e. Latin and Japenese) that are not local to the client device (column 1, lines 31-46 and column 2, line 64-column 3, line 4 of Simon et al.). Simon et al. does not disclose that only the glyphs identified in the requested document are used. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which only glyphs that are used in the document are contained within the portable font (subset) (column 31, lines 31-44 of Collins et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Simon et al. and Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more efficient use of available space.

– inserting one or more directives in the requested electronic content to identify the one or more glyph sub-sets needed to display the plurality of characters in the one or more desired languages in the requested electronic content, thereby creating modified electronic content, wherein a directive identifies a glyph sub-set including a set of glyphs identified in the electronic content and an encoding scheme used to encode the set of glyphs; and sending the modified electronic content to the electronic device;

o Simon et al. does not disclose a method in which directives are inserted into the electronic content to identify the glyph subsets necessary or sending the modified file to the client. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML tags inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. also discloses that when a user requests a URL the modified version of the web page is the file that is sent to them (column 38, line 53-column 39, line 4 of Collins et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Simon et al. and the method of Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more efficient transmission of font information.

19.    **Regarding dependent claim 2,**

- computer readable medium having stored therein instructions for causing a central processing unit for executing the method of Claim 1;

  o Simon et al. discloses a method in which a font distributor server has non-volatile memory from which a subsetting module can be run on the processor (column 1, lines 34-51 of Simon et al.).

20. **Regarding dependent claim 3,**

- receiving a first request on an intermediate network device from an electronic device for electronic content includes receiving a request for electronic content written in a mark-up language including Standard Generalized Markup Language, Hyper Text Markup Language, Compact Hyper Text Markup Language, eXtensible Markup Language, Handheld Device Markup Language, Voice Extensible Markup Language, or Wireless Markup Language;

  o Simon et al. discloses a method in which a web page is downloaded from the Internet, which entails a request from a computer to a network device (column 1, lines 36-46 of Simon et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that web pages are written in Hyper Text Markup Language.

21. **Regarding dependent claim 4,**

- creating one or more glyph sub-sets for Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Hebrew or Arabic glyphs;

  o Simon et al. discloses a method in which subsets can be generated for Japanese character sets (glyphs) (column 1, lines 31-36 of Simon et al.).

22. **Regarding dependent claim 5,**

– computer network includes the Internet, an intranet or a local area network;

   o Simon et al. discloses a method in which a web page is downloaded from the Internet, which entails a request from a computer to a network device (column 1, lines 36-46 of Simon et al.).

23. **Regarding dependent claim 6,**

– electronic device includes a personal computer, wireless telephone, personal digital assistant, hand-held computer, set-top box, or network appliance;

   o Simon et al. discloses a method in which a personal computer is used by the user (column 5, lines 6-25 of Simon et al.).

24. **Regarding dependent claim 7,**

– inserting one or more directives as Hyper Text Markup Language META tags into a Hyper Text Markup Language header associated with the requested electronic content;

   o Simon et al. does not disclose a method in which directives are inserted into the electronic content as meta tags to identify the glyph subsets necessary. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML style tags (header) inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.).

25.     **Regarding independent claim 28,**

–    a plurality of directives for identifying a glyph sub-set including a set of glyphs

identified in electronic content and an encoding scheme used to encode the set

of glyphs, wherein the set of glyphs are used to display a plurality of characters in

one or more desired languages for the electronic content; electronic content

including one or more directives for identifying one or more glyph sub-sets

including sets of glyphs identified in the electronic content and encoding

schemes used to encode the sets of glyphs; and an electronic device for

displaying electronic content including one or more directives, wherein the

electronic device has limited resources and can not store all glyphs for all

characters in a desired language;

   o    Simon et al. discloses a method in which subsets are developed to

minimize the amount of space needed to identify glyphs that are used to

display electronic content in one or more desired languages (column 1,

lines 31-46 and column 2, line 64-column 3, line 4 of Simon et al.). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made that by minimizing the amount of space required to

provide a font some devices that normally wouldn't have had enough

space to view a document would now be able to view it. Simon et al. also

discloses a method in which a personal computer is used to display

electronic content using characters from glyph subsets (column 5, lines 6-

25 of Simon et al.). Simon et al. does not disclose a method in which

directives are used to identify the glyph subsets. However, Collins et al. discloses a method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML tags (directives) inserted into an HTML page that point to a file containing the font descriptions and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font record (encoding scheme) used to display an HTML page(column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55, and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of Simon et al. and the method of Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more efficient transmission of font information.

26.    **Regarding dependent claim 29,**

– an intermediate network device for receiving a first request on an intermediate network device from an electronic device for electronic content including a plurality characters in one or more desired languages; obtaining the requested electronic content on the intermediate network device from a computer network;

   o Simon et al. discloses a method in which a web page (electronic content) is downloaded from the Internet (computer network), which entails a request from a computer to a network device (column 1, lines 36-46 of Simon et al.).

– scanning the electronic content to identify one or more sets of glyphs in the electronic content used for the plurality of characters in the one or more desired

languages; creating one or more glyph sub-sets for the one or more identified

sets of glyphs, wherein the one or more glyph sub-sets include only glyphs

identified in the requested electronic content;

- o Simon et al. discloses a method in which the web page is scanned by a

  subsetting module to provide just enough of the rules and glyph

  information necessary to view the web page which includes fonts (which

  may include different languages i.e. Latin and Japenese) that are not local

  to the client device (column 1, lines 31-46 and column 2, line 64-column 3,

  line 4 of Simon et al.).

- inserting one or more directives in the requested electronic content to identify the

  one or more glyph sub-sets needed to display the plurality of characters in the

  one or more desired languages in the requested electronic content, thereby

  creating modified electronic content, wherein a directive identifies a glyph sub-set

  including a set of glyphs identified in the electronic content and an encoding

  scheme used to encode the set of glyphs; and sending the modified electronic

  content to the electronic device; and for obtaining one or more glyph sub-sets for

  an electronic device and sending the one or more glyph sub-sets to the electronic

  device to allow the electronic device to display glyphs in the modified electronic

  content;

- o Simon et al. does not disclose a method in which directives are inserted

  into the electronic content to identify the glyph subsets necessary or

  sending the modified file to the client. However, Collins et al. discloses a

method in which portable fonts (subsets) are identified by HTML tags

inserted into a web page that point to a file containing the font descriptions

and a look-up table for matching the portable font with the logical font

record (encoding scheme) (column 24, lines 1-28, column 29 lines 41-55,

and column 31, lines 31-57 of Collins et al.). Collins et al. also discloses

that when a user requests a URL the modified version of the web page is

the file that is sent to them (column 38, line 53-column 39, line 4 of Collins

et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have combined the method of Simon et al.

and the method of Collins et al. because it would have allowed for more

efficient transmission of font information.

27.    **Regarding dependent claim 30,**

‒    a database associated with the intermediate network device for storing one or

more glyph sub-sets including sets of glyphs obtained or created by the

intermediate network device needed to display the modified electronic content on

the electronic device and for storing database entries for a plurality of electronic

devices wherein the database entries include an identifier for the electronic

device and a list of one or more glyph sub-sets obtained or created by the

intermediate network device for the electronic device;

    o    Collins does not disclose a method in which an entry is created to

associate a client device with the subsets that were sent to it. However,

Simon et al. discloses a method in which the font distributor has a font

database from which the fonts are obtained and subsets of fonts are

stored. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Collins et

al. and Simon et al. with the use of a log, which by definition is a record of

transactions that take place on a system (Microsoft Press Computer

Dictionary, 1997), to determine what font subsets have already been

transmitted to a client device because it would have allowed the use of

locally stored font subsets more efficiently.

**Claims 10-12, 14, 19, and 24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable**

**over Collins et al. (US Patent Number 5,781,714, issued on July 14, 1998) as**

**applied to claims 8, 15, and 22 above, and further in view of Simon et al. (US**

**Patent Number 6,065,008, filed on October 1, 1997).**

28.    **Regarding dependent claim 10,**

–    obtaining the one or more glyph sets from a database associated with the

intermediate network device;

      o    Collins et al. does not disclose the use of a database from which the sets

are retrieved. However, Simon et al. discloses a method in which the font

distributor has a font database from which the fonts are obtained (column

4, lines 35-43 of Simon et al.). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have

combined the methods of Collins et al. and Simon et al. because a

database would have allowed for organized mass storage of large font

sets.

29.    **Regarding dependent claim 11,**

–    consulting a database associated with the intermediate network device to

determine what glyph sub-sets, if any, may already exist on the electronic device;

–    creating one or more glyph sub-sets including sets of glyphs that do not already

exist on the electronic device needed to display the modified electronic content

on the electronic device;

   o   Collins et al. discloses a method in which the browser on the client

       computer determines whether or not the portable fonts are in cache based

       on a caching scheme, which saves the files locally as they are created. If

       it is the HTML document is displayed based on the portable font obtained

       from local cache otherwise a request is made to the server to obtain

       theportable fonts that are created (column 31, lines 3-20 of Collins et al.).

       Collins et al. does not disclose the use of a database from which the to

       determine what glyph sets "may" exist on the client computer. However,

       Simon et al. discloses a method in which the font distributor has a font

       database from which the fonts are obtained and subsets of fonts are

       stored, if a subset of a font exists it may be on the client computer if it

       does not it will not be on the client computer (column 4, lines 35-43 of

       Simon et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of

Collins et al. and Simon et al. because a database would have allowed for

organized mass storage of large font sets.

30.     **Regarding dependent claim 12,**

   –   creating a database entry for the electronic device in a database associated with

       the intermediate network device, wherein the database entry includes an

       identifier for the electronic device and a list of one or more glyph sub-sets sent to

       the electronic device by the intermediate network device;

       o   Collins does not disclose a method in which an entry is created to

           associate a client device with the subsets that were sent to it.  However,

           Simon et al. discloses a method in which the font distributor has a font

           database from which the fonts are obtained and subsets of fonts are

           stored.  It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

           time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Collins et

           al. and Simon et al. with the use of a log, which by definition is a record of

           transactions that take place on a system (Microsoft Press Computer

           Dictionary), to determine what font subsets have already been transmitted

           to a client device because it would have allowed the use of locally stored

           font subsets more efficiently.

31.     **Regarding dependent claims 14 and 19,**

   –   obtaining one or more glyph sub-sets for Chinese, Japanese, Korean,

       Vietnamese, Hebrew or Arabic glyphs;

      o  Collins et al. does not disclose a method in which the glyph subsets are

Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Hebrew or Arabic glyphs.

However, Simon et al. discloses a method in which subsets can be

generated for Japanese character sets (glyphs) (column 1, lines 31-36 of

Simon et al.).  It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of

Collins et al. and Simon et al. because it would have allowed the user to

view a wider range of unknown fonts.

32.    **Regarding dependent claim 24,** the claim contains substantially similar subject

matter as claim 14.  Thus, the claim is rejected along the same rationale as claim 14.


### Conclusion

33.    The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

    **US Patent Number 5,940,581, by Lipton.**

    **US Patent Number 5,990,907, by Colleti.**

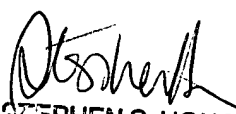    **US Patent Number 6,157,905, by Powell.**


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Joshua D Campbell whose telephone number is

(703)305-5764.  The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00 AM - 4:30 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (703)308-5186. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is

(703)746-7239.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-

3900.


jdc
December 18, 2003

STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER